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McGILL OUTLOOK.

VOL. III. No. 13.

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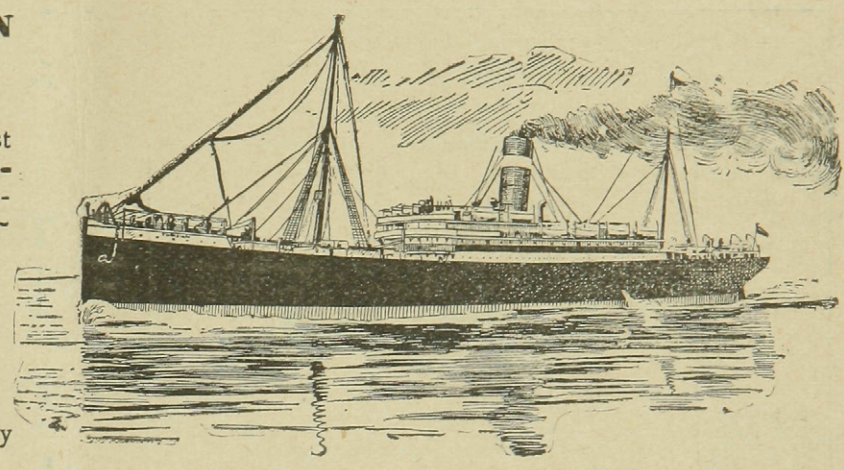
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Editorial.

Hockey. In the Athletic column, under the account of the Arts-Science game of last Saturday, will be found some remarks relative to hockey at McGill which will appeal very forcibly to every McGill man, and to which we would like to add a few remarks of our own. The fact that no reports of the Intermediate and Junior League matches have appeared in the OUTLOOK may have seemed strange to a good many people, but we believe that the majority of the men are with us when we say that the less said about McGill and her career in the Provincial League the better. For several years now the Hockey Committee has worked hard at League meetings to secure for McGill a place in the Senior series where she rightfully belongs, but, as even the most hopeful of us expected, their efforts in each case have been unavailing. It seems that many years ago McGill, as a matter of fact, had a senior standing, but that after a few seasons of reverses, the Hockey management thought it advisable to drop out until the University would be in a position to enter a team likely to do us credit. Unfortunately, as we have found to our regret, it is easier to drop out than to get back again, and so what appeared to be a commendable step on the part of this Committee has proved very disastrous to its successors. McGill is quite as well capable of maintaining a senior hockey team that will do her credit as she is of maintaining a senior cricket team, football team or track team. A league, however, such as the Senior Hockey League of this Province, is exclusive; experience has proved that an association which consists of more than five clubs is unwieldly, and while we can deplore the fact that McGill is not a member of it, at the same time we cannot but recognize the impossibility of any change. We have been playing a team in the Intermediate series for the past two years with the idea that by winning the Intermediate Championship we might hope for admission to senior ranks; still, no one doubts but that even in the event of winning this championship, we would share the

same fate as the Capitals met with some years ago under similar circumstances, and be as far off as ever from our ultimate aim.

To sum up the matter, it seems as if there were two courses that might be followed in regard to hockey at McGill—dropping out from the Provincial League altogether, either to attempt the formation of an Inter-Collegiate Hockey Union with 'Varsity or Queens, or to devote ourselves to the improvement of the game in McGill itself by encouraging inter-class and inter-faculty rivalry.

As to the first, it is perhaps rather impracticable just at present, though there really seems to be no reason why, if an Inter-Collegiate Football Union is successful, an Inter-Collegiate Hockey Union should not be equally so. As to the second, it seems to us that there is a large field of activity open to an energetic committee in the developing of the game in the different Years. Our facilities in this respect are unequalled. We have two large rinks on the campus, one of which is devoted to nothing else but hockey, and if to-day the game is as popular as it is among the men, a little judicious management on the part of the Committee would not only make it more popular than it is, but the quality of the game played could be improved. Our advantages are such that there is no reason why McGill should not be the true home of hockey in every sense of the word—a title to which even now we could make a good claim.

To come back to the Intermediate and Junior question, there is no doubt whatever that the feeling in McGill is strongly in favour of dropping out from the League altogether for reasons set forth in another column. No new lustre will be added to the name of McGill by victories gained there, and, moreover, the teams which play for us will never, under the present conditions, be truly representative of our Alma Mater.

Contributions.

THE ENCHANTED WOOD.

BY F. W. ENOL.

Far away from the smoke and dust of big cities, far away from the rattle and whirl of commerce and the empty babble of wealth, away from the noise and glare and saddening mirth of modern Babylon, down one of Nature's blind alleys off the road of civilisation—lies a village. Such a village as the whole world over one might search for and find nowhere but in England. It is small, this village, and by virtue of its littleness and remoteness it is still picturesque. No villas of red brick and fancy names affront my eye; nor are there chapels of strange religions, with tin roofs and clamorous bells, to turn my errant thoughts from the beauties of Nature—no, it is old and quaint and altogether beautiful. Its one and only street—if the dignity of such a name may be conferred on it—struggles lazily onward, with many twists and unlooked-for turns, for perhaps a mile and a half; at one end is the shop, whither the inhabitants of the hamlet repair to obtain their luxuries, and where one may purchase hat-ribbon and cheese cut with the same knife; at the other end is the squat, ivy-covered church, of unknown antiquity, placed on the summit of a slight knoll and flanked by a garden of bowing tombstones; for the rest, the street is bordered by diminutive, one-storied cottages with curious lattice windows and elaborate chimneys of stone and having out-buildings strewn haphazard around them.

But to-day I do not pause in my course along this street; I do not stay even to chat with the village blacksmith, though I hear as I pass his forge the musical clang of hammer on anvil; I am bound for the Enchanted Wood. Past the most out-lying cottage, along the dusty road picked out in black and white, upon which the August sun is beating with almost overpowering force, for a mile, and I come to a lane which branches off at a right angle and down which I turn. Upon both sides high banks topped by hedges shade it and make it cooler than the high road, though even here the air is hot. Down the lane for a quarter of a mile and the wood is in sight. Even from afar the deep black of its shadow looks pleasantly cool, and I press on with renewed vigour. Over a stile, across the corner of a field of tal grasses, and I stand on the confines of the wood.

With gratification and a sense of coming reward I gaze into its depths; from without they appear to my eye as dark immensities of space flecked with splashes of brilliant light. I cast back a final glance at the world I am leaving, and the afternoon sun pours down upon my head a fiery blast as if in anger at my coming disregard of him; the tops of the grasses in the field before me are motionless; beyond is the landscape, checkered with light and shade, stretching to the purple hills on the horizon, and over everything is the visible pulsation of the heated

air ; from the distance comes to my ear the tinkle of a cow-bell ; a belated rook complains mournfully from an elm tree by the road, and a grasshopper chirps almost at my feet—while over all broods a deep peace, as of a Sabbath morn.

I turn about and enter the wood. At last I am within the Enchanted Wood. The coolness of the air is refreshing as a drink of spring water. As my eyes become accustomed to the comparative darkness—for here it is always twilight—I see around me and encircling my vision a confusion of tree trunks. Some are straight and tall in the prime of their years, others are gnarled and twisted into curious shapes as if rent by some inward agony, again others are bowed and fallen beneath the weight of their antiquity. The foliage overhead is thick and impenetrable, save here and there where shafts of sunlight fall obliquely, as though a destroying angel were plunging swords of flame deep into the bosom of the wood. As I advance I move more quietly, for the silence that I am breaking is intense. I feel that I have no right to desecrate these sacred glades—the *swish-swish* of my feet in the odorous leaves of former years fills me with guilty terror, and the sharp crack of a branch which breaks beneath my tread sends the blood leaping to my heart.

Both sides of the wood slope gently to meet each other, thus forming a miniature valley. As I look between the tree-trunks I catch the diamond glint of sunshine on water, and soon the whole scene is disclosed to my view. In the centre of the valley is a tiny lake almost surrounded by high, moss-grown banks ; its waters are all but stagnant, and lilies in abundance deck its surface ; between the lilies the overhead foliage upon the opposite bank and patches of blue sky are reflected ; here and there points of sunlight shimmer upon it and serve to accentuate the gloominess of its appearance ; it has a guilty, ashamed look, as if it were concealing some dead secret of the past—indeed, a veritable haunted mere.

At the upper end of the valley is the deep, rock-strewn bed of a stream : in times gone by some torrent made it—a torrent that would hurl itself down its steep decline laughing, shouting, roaring in its might, and sweeping all before it, would fling itself surging into the lake, out at the other end, over the thirty foot drop into the pool below, and then onward again, ever onward, past country side and town, by moor and fen, and out to the open sea : but now a mere silvery thread runs lazily upon its devious way among the stones, sometimes murmuring to itself of its departed greatness, sometimes crooning a lullaby learnt from the elves in the mountains of its birth, and scarce causing a ripple when it slips into the lake; at the further end reappearing and gliding over the brink it drops musically from rock to rock with a whispered splash.

I look around me, and selecting a large oak-tree, seat myself upon the moss that surrounds its base and lean back against its trunk. The peace and beauty of the scene enter into my soul, filling me with wonder ; and I feel that it is good to be alive in this fair world. It is silent with that marvellous silence of Nature—that silence which is soundless and yet full of sound ; listen intently for a noise of the outer world, I can hear nothing ; I listen once more ; my ear becomes quickened to an higher perception and I hear the silence—an occasional bubble from the brook, and above all and pervading all the myriad hum of insect life, low and clear as the vibration of an harp string.

How sweet it is, this wood of mine ! Outside in the great world there is toil and strife and weariness, turmoil and oppression ; men are harassed by worry and fear of the future ; women are racked by pain and sorrow—and there is no rest : but here all is different ; for here is to be found quietness and peace, and within these boundaries are no jarring discords ; hither I may come, weary and heavy-laden, to lay my head upon the naked bosom of my mother earth ; to let the breezes cool my brow ; to breathe the scented air that lingers in the Autumn woods ; and thus to lay aside my burden and to feel within my heart the joy of living.

So here I rest and dream ; but not alone, for Silence has consecrated this spot unto herself and here she sits all day in pensive solitude ; and Silence gives me of her thoughts—strange thoughts that gradually take possession of me, and among which I lose myself in wandering. Thoughts of ancient times ; of ladye-loves and fearless knights ; of fairy-princesses imprisoned in the trunks of trees ; of mad witch frolics ; of goblins, water-nymphs and wood-land sprites. I try to picture to myself this wood by moonlight, with troops of elves and gnomes and fairies clambering down the moonbeams to dance in its open glades—and ever the scent of the decaying vegetation mingles with my thoughts.

Why, I wonder, does all life but Nature avoid this lonely wood. Why do not rabbits scurry through its undergrowth, nor birds with song break in upon its stillness ? It is all alone, this wood, and so forlorn. Does it conceal some dreaded crime ? Deep in its heart it surely mourns and craves for sympathy, yet bird and beast leave it forever to its loneliness—is it banned by some terrible curse ? Have its depths never rung to the clash of arms and the pealing of trumpets ? Has it not known the joy of the baying of hounds and the sound of the horn, I wonder. What tales about the wood could that ancient oak recount if it would but speak ! Tales, perhaps, of crime and lust and violence, perhaps of love and pity, who shall say ?

And as I think these thoughts a delightful drowsiness creeps over me ; the trees, seen through my heavy, half-closed eye-lids, look distant and unreal. Silence weaves her spell around me and I cannot move.

* * * * *

It is night. The wood is changed and unfamiliar ; a full moon sails through an unclouded sky ; the trees have a ghostly appearance as they sway in the slight breeze ; the surface of the lake, no longer stagnant, gleams as hammered silver and the bed of the stream is filled with swift-flowing water. By the near margin of the lake a woman is pacing to and fro. I see her distinctly in the moonlight. As she turns toward me I perceive that she is young and beautiful—her face being delicately moulded, with large lustrous eyes and dark eyebrows. She is dressed in the fashion of a past century ; her head bring draped in a small hood, which falls about her

shoulders. On her face is an expression of innocence and hope.....

Presently a man steps from the shadow of the wood and approaches her; she starts back, but he advances closer. I can hear no sound, but I see that he is talking vehemently to her, pleading with her. Soon he seizes her hand, and she struggles to wrench it from his grasp. A second man strides quickly into the moonlight ; the woman runs to him and throws her arms about his neck; he gently frees himself from her embrace and advances towards his rival; there is a quick blow and the men start suddenly apart; rapidly discarding their cloaks and drawing the rapiers at their sides, they fiercely attack one another; the woman sinks upon her knees and covers her face with her hands. Both men are fighting with determination, and the moonlight glints from their weapons as they thrust and parry with almost lightning-like rapidity. It is soon over; one of the combatants lowers his point, and, with his hand pressed to his side, falls to the ground. The woman rises and flings herself across his breast, while the victor, seizing his cloak, hurriedly disappears among the trees.....

Still in the centre of the patch of moonlight the motionless figure is lying, with wide-flung arms and impassive up-turned face—only the surface of the lake has been disturbed by something, for long ripples are swiftly spreading in a semi-circle toward the further bank.

* * * * *

I start suddenly to my feet; the wood is dark and sombre, and, as I gaze about me, I see the trees silhouetted against the many-coloured western sky—the sun is setting. After a farewell, half-expectant look at the lake, I slowly leave the wood, and, as I emerge once more into the outer world, I feel within my soul that now, at last, I know the secret of the Enchanted Wood.

RELATIONS BETWEEN STATES.

(Substantially a paper read before the Alumnæ Society of McGill.)

The subject of relations between states seems to have an extraordinary interest at the present time, an interest both theoretical and practical. A number of curious questions have, since, in the 17th century, the subject became prominent in speculation, clustered about it, and have continued to grow in complexity and attractiveness. Such are the questions whether relations between States can be said to rest on a natural, or on a conventional basis, and the question as to the value of the analogy between state and individual.

The state or the nation is constituted by a number of individuals, bound together by certain ties, but not all ties ; within its bounds are many lesser societies ; its members may belong to groups through which they pass beyond its limits, and unite themselves in the citizens of other states. The nation or the state is thus not a unity like the individual ; this problem increases with the growth of complexity in modern social life, and the constant development of societies, literary, scientific, ethical, labour which are cosmopolitan in character.

Again the history of the subject, as a subject of speculation, has been of unusual interest. Few chapters in the history of an idea are so fascinating as that concerning the development from the *jus gentium* to international law, and the influence through which the latter confused with the former, carried down with it through European history, the ideas connected with the lofty Stoic conception of Natural Law.

On the practical interest it is perhaps hardly necessary to dwell, but it may be pointed out that the greatest disappointment of the 19th century is connected with this subject. That century witnessed the most astonishing progress in exactly those spheres of knowledge and discovery, through development of which distance has become of small account, and opportunities of association and familiarity between persons of remote and alien races, creeds, customs, have been multiplied to an incalculable degree. "The world as a whole has strangely contracted, owing to a bewildering increase in lines of communication, to our more detailed geographical knowledge, to the formation of new harbours, the extension of railways, the increased speed and the increased number of steamships.....hardly second in importance the great land lines and the sea cables, the postal improvements, the telephones, and perhaps we may soon add the improved commercial utility of wireless telegraphy." 1

The poet condenses

> "Lo! I am the bond of spirit to spirit
> I dispense with nations and shores."2

This is the testimony of Geography—Sociology would give a not dissimilar report. All over the civilised world there are vast aggregates of scientific men, working men, etc., who see eye to eye on subjects of greatest interest to themselves, to whom differences of race and country are as nothing compared to the cords that bind them together. The numbers are always growing of those to whom the thought of the primitive antagonism of war has become ridiculous. The social and sympathetic spirit is always deepening.

In the middle of the century, with the faith in the world-transforming power of science of which the great exhibition was a symbol, men looked confidently to an era of enduring peace. A spirit of hope was abroad, which is hardly to be imagined now—say those who remember. Harriet Martineau in 1851 notes with curious remoteness and wonder the militant temper of the dawn of the 19th century, asks her reader to endeavor if possible to realise that national mood, so strange at a distrance of 50 years. It needs no demonstration that in some respects there is more kinship between 1901 and 1801 than between 1901 and 1850. This is surely the the greatest blot on our civilisation. Not the condition of our great cities, the worse than uncivilised overcrowding in London, New York and other congested districts seems so charged with gloom and foreboding as is the distrustful attitude towards each other of the great civilised powers. For the former is an evil whose growth is like that of a thing

1 Sir G. Robertson at the meeting of the British Association, September, 1900.

2 Stephen Phillips, 19th century, January and after.

in unconscious nature, rank but unpurposed, unregulated by reason, difficult to check by deliberate action. It is the work of what has been called "the impersonal foes of modern civilisation." The latter is the definite fully self-conscious spirit of those forces which should express the highest elements in our civilisation, the general will, the government, representative of the whole.

The aim of the present paper is :

(1) Briefly to consider some points in the history of international law, as observed in practice and developed in theory.

(2) Some of the difficulties in the conception.

(3) A few features of interest in the relations between states in modern times.

Lawyers have held that a system worthy of the name of International Law has existed only during two periods of the history of mankind:

(1) Imperfectly amongst the states of Greece proper in the classic age.

(2) Less imperfectly amongst the civilized states of the modern world.

A few observations may be made as to the regulations prevailing in the relations of the Hellenic cities, the common law or customs of the Greeks, as they were termed. The extreme limitation of the sphere may first be noticed. Those Greeks so near to each other in race, attitude towards the universe, religion, customs, were never capable of becoming a united people.

Pan-Hellenism was rare always, evanescent even at the supreme moment of Greek danger, and union against the Persians, and then at other times even in the mouth of Isocrates, without force though urged through Pericles. The farthest point reached in the general history was that of inter-state Comity. The force to which we have to look as inspiring to compacts and understandings between states was the fact of a common religion.

The germ of the immense assemblages in Delphi, the Isthmus, Olympia at which all the more striking features of Greek life, athletic, artistic, dramatic excellence found vivid expression, existed in the simple worship and sacrifice to Demeter, Apollo or Poseidon, to be present at which each outside state sent "Theors," in token of respect and friendliness.

The gradual extension of these gatherings by the admission of state after state is perhaps best exemplified in the case of the Olympic festival. This was originally a sacrifice of a single tribe to Zeus and Hera at the meeting of the rivers Cladeus and Alphœus, on the slopes of the Olympus. These states taking part in the festival, which came to be held every 4th year, bound themselves to abstain during its continuance from hostilities to Elis, whilst the King of Elis was to provide for the protection of the festal embassies and pilgrims, and keep the peace during the festival itself. In the middle of the 7th Century B.C. the circle of participants seems to have included all Greeks, not excepting colonies from East and West. An indication of the influence of this assembly on inter-state relations was the *Sacred Truce* now widened in its terms, so that during the month of the festival all fighting ceased throughout the Peloponnesus. The messengers who announced the truce are called by Pindar, "*Heralds of the Seasons, Elean bringers of the peace of Zeus.*"

In the matter of international relations, however, the most definite effect of the religious festivals was exercised through those associations known as *Amphictyonies.* The Amphictyony was at first organized to ensure "the peaceful conduct of the festival, the protection of the embassies, the carrying out of the sacrifice, the defence of the holy places," [1] and afterwards acquired other functions.

Traces of the existence of this kind of commonwealth appear in the dawn of Greek history, and in very early times the association seems to be for the object of regulating mutual intercourse, as well as for the protection of the temple. The leagues would sometimes be appealed to as arbiters between states. Because of the close connection between religions and political ideas in Greece, as in the early history of probably all races, it would be almost inevitable that to a religious-directing body representing various states, some kind of direction in international affairs should come to be ascribed, the point that excites wonder is—not that these associations acquired some such influence, but that they acquired no more. To the enduring dislike of the Greeks for a central political authority must be ascribed the fact that the occasions of interference of the leagues with the general affairs of Greece were so few.

Sometimes the effects of their action would be the bringing about of wars, *e. g.*, crusades on behalf of the rights of Delphi, called the "Sacred Wars." Thus if the leagues on the whole made for unity they hardly made for peace, and they failed to give the Hellenes the semblance of a united people. Amongst other institutions making for international relations were those arising out of commercial intercourse, as, for instance, privileges in the matter of residence, contract-making, acquisition of land. The appeal sometimes made by two warring states, to the arbitration of a third, marks probably the highest point of international morality reached amongst the Greeks. For the third state was assumed to maintain an impartial character for the time being, and the contending states were expected to submit without question to the decision.

There may be mentioned, also, the institution of *προξένια.* The *προξένος* was the publicly accepted friend of a state, whose interests he protected in his own state, thus differing from the modern ambassador. The state which conferred this honour upon him was a second fatherland.

Such were the leading elements in what may be called the customary international law prevailing amongst the Greek states. There was much less theory connected with it than might be looked for amongst so highly speculative a people. The intense individuality of each separate city gives to these customs rather the aspect of a code of manners amongst individuals than of laws regulating the intercourse of nations.

1 Duncker.

It was, however, an essentially Greek idea, a product of Greek reflection, which, as applied by another people and put in a fresh setting, did much to influence modern conceptions of international law. The fortunes of the Stoic idea of *natural law* on its way through history, its adventures under the treatment of Roman lawyers, and much later in the hands of the international jurists and social theorists of recent times, form one of the romances in the history of thought.

(*To be continued.*)

A PSALM OF LAW.

Tell us not in mournful numbers,
"Law is never any use!"
That the Judge is deaf who slumbers
While the lawyers sling abuse.

Law is real! Law is earnest!
Litigants the cash disburse:—
"Fat thou was't, and fat returnest,"
Shall not mean the client's purse!

Not in laughter, nor in sorrow,
Is our cleverness displayed;
But we talk—so each to-morrow
Finds the settlement delayed.

Law is long and Life is fleeting,—
That, our clients often feel;
Oh! we take a lot of beating—
Nothing costs like an appeal!

In the Courts' slow field of battle,
Where our arguments we state,—
See the herds of lamb-like cattle,
Still they come to litigate!

Trust no witness, howe'er pleasant;
'Specially if he's not in debt;
Entre nous—'tis said a present
Sometimes helps him to forget.

Deaths of rich men all remind us
We can help the legal band;
And, departing, leave behind us
Wills that none can understand;

Wills, o'er which with one another
Lawyers long shall disagree;
And shall bless their buried brother,
While they fructify the fee.

Let us then be up and doing—
Any client who litigates,
Still encourage him in suing—
Dollars come while judgment waits!

F. W. E.

Athletics.

ARTS *versus* SCIENCE.

On Saturday afternoon, Feb. 23, the Arts Faculty hockey team defeated that of the Science Faculty in a well-contested match; at half time the score stood two goals to one in favour of Arts, and at full time five to four. The game was characterized by fast play and by heavy checking. The Arts' defence was very strong and managed to ward off, effectively enough, the attacks of good combination occasionally developed by the Science forwards. Rupert Howard played the best game for Science and Percy Molson for Arts. The teams were as follows:

McDonald, G.	Goal	Brown, F.
Molson, W.	Point	Lockerby.
Molson, P.	Cover Point	Savage.
Ogilvie	Right Wing	Butler.
Patrick.	Centre	Crawford.
Gnaedinger	Rover	Wurtele.
Young	Left Wing	Howard

Two Saturdays previous Arts rather easily defeated Medicine by five goals to two. The results of these two games practically give Arts the Inter-faculty championship, unless, by means of some "legal fiction," the Faculty of Law should brace up and defeat Arts. This is the first time since the trophy was donated by Professors Capper and Porter that Arts has won the championship.

The fact that both of these games were witnessed by a large number of students denotes the popularity of these Inter-faculty matches. The attendance at either of these matches was four times as large as that at any one of McGill's games in the Intermediate League this season. Does it not seem time for McGill to drop out of the Intermediate League, and for the Hockey Committee to devote all its attention to Inter class and Inter-faculty matches, and, if possible, to Inter-university matches. It is entirely difficult for the hockey management to get a college team into proper condition for a regular season's playing, owing to the fact that the Christmas holidays intervene at the very time when the players should be devoting most attention to practice. The exactions of a college course prohibit many students who would otherwise be willing to play for the University from devoting much time, especially their evenings, to hockey practices. It frequently happens that a good hockey player has already been playing with some city team before entering college, and that he is unwilling, rightly or wrongly, to leave his old club. If a student has not already developed considerable playing ability before entering college, it is extremely unlikely that he will develop Intermediate championship form during his college course. At present it is difficult to get the good players to turn out for McGill. Under the present conditions it does not seem feasible to maintain a team in the Interme-

diate Hockey League. Intermediate Hockey is not the proper place for a McGill University Hockey team. It is very doubtful if admittance to the Senior League could be secured even if McGill did win the Intermediate championship—an unlikely prospect—and it is still more doubtful if McGill could maintain a creditable team in the Senior series. Would it not be better to drop out of the Intermediate and Junior Leagues altogether. It might still be possible to arrange annual Inter-collegiate hockey matches with 'Varsity and Queen's in which McGill could utilize the playing abilities of students who happened to be playing on city teams, as has been done in the past

Societies.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Friday, Feb. 15, 1901.

The Meeting of the Medical Society, presided over by President Taylor, was held in Lecture room No. III to-night. After the reading and confirming of the minutes of last meeting, the business of the evening was taken up. The question concerning subscriptions of the students to *The Montreal Medical Journal* was introduced by Mr. Stevenson, '01. After some discussion on the subject Mr. Colby, '02, moved: "That a Committee of eight, two from each Year, be appointed to canvass actively their respective Years for subscriptions to this journal—a report to be given as soon as possible." The motion was seconded by Mr. Stevenson, was put before the meeting and carried. The Committee was chosen and the work is to be taken in hand at once.

Mr. Walker, '02, suggested that we should have a *Students' Medical Journal* instead, but this matter had been considered before and dropped as not feasible.

Two of the most interesting and best papers of the Year were then read by Messrs. J. W. MacNeill, '01, on "The Surgical Treatment of Gastric Diseases," and J. B. McKenzie, B.A., '02, on "The Relation of Environment to Evolution," respectively. Prof. Mills favored us with his presence, and gave a very interesting talk on Evolution. Messrs. Dalton and Macdonald kindly furnished music, which was much appreciated. Business ended meeting adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 22, 1901.

The Regular Meeting of the Medical Society was held this evening, but the attendance was rather small. Reports from the various Years relative to subscriptions to *The Montreal Medical Journal* were received, and it was estimated that upwards of 300 of the students would subscribe.

Two papers were read; the first on "The Wild Reaction in Typhoid," by Mr. Little, B.A., '01, and the second on "The Mechanism of Embryology," by Mr. C. Sherrer, '01. The first was brief, practical and original; the second was rather too theoretical and advanced to be fully appreciated by those present, but was, nevertheless, interesting.

The President announced that, at the next meeting, to take place on March 15, Dr. Finley would give the closing address, and also that Dr. Shepherd would give an account of his trip in Cuba.

UNDERGRADUTES' LITERARY.

At its ordinary meeting last Friday, the Literary ratified the "Constitution of the Canadian Inter-university Debating League." This league now comprises 'Varsity, Queen's and McGill, and has the power of admitting other universities.

Nominations for the ensuing year, 1901-02, resulted in the election by acclamation of:

Dr. Peterson.....*Hon. President.*
Chauncey Adams, Arts '02.....*President.*
Milton Jack, Arts '02.....*1st Vice-President.*
Walter S. Johnson, Arts '03.....*Secretary.*
Orick McCallum, Arts '04.....*Treasurer.*
Gui. C. Couture, Arts '03 }
V. L. Plant, Arts '02..... } *Reporters.*

At the next meeting the 2nd Vice-President shall be chosen from these gentlemen: C. Ogden, Law '02, A. Wainwright, Law '02 and W. C. Munn, Arts '02, and a committee of five from W. G. McNaughton, Sc. '05, H. H. Murphy, Arts '02, E. R. Parkins, Arts '03, E. J. Carlyle, Sc. '04, John Archibald, Arts '04, W. J. Healy, Arts '03, Charles Ogden, Law '02, A. Wainwright, Law '02, and G. C. Couture, Arts '03.

R. J. Harper, Arts '01, read a very carefully thought-out essay on "The Sins of the Inferno and Purgatorio," after which came the debate: "Resolved, that the Dominion Government should own and control all the railways of Canada."

W. C. Munn, '02, R. Harper, '01, C. Adams, 02, upheld the affirmative, and H. H. Murphy, '02, E. R. Parkins, '03, W. S. Johnson, '03, the negative.

The affirmative strove to prove the danger of our railways being owned by foreign capitalists who could divert the trade from the country and discriminate against our ports, thus bringing about serious commercial depression.

The nationalizing of railways had been tried in New Zealand and Germany and had been found to work extremely well; there had been great economy and increase of accommodation, less accidents and better schedules. If the public ran the Government and the Government ran the trains it would insure better service for the public. Then, since no railroad was ever built without Government subsidies, it would be better policy to buy up the railways than to grant money to capitalists who would sooner or later work against the interests of the states. And when once the government did own all the railways there would be no fear of great trust magnates building and demolishing cabinets as they chose.

The negative replied that, had it not beenfor private initiative the C. P. R. would never have been built, and that only by competition could we obtain cheap rates and an efficient service. Under government control sloth and red tape would creep in, positions would be given to party friends and Canada would retrograde instead of progress. The G. T. R. was owned by foreign capital and yet no one could deny it had been a boon to Canada.

A show of hands awarded the victory to the affirmative, and then the chairman of the evening, Milton Jack, made a few remaks in his office of critic.

Next Friday, 1st March, is the last meeting of the year. All members please attend.

MINING SOCIETY.

The Mining Society held its regular meeting on Friday evening, but found that Mr. Hardman, who was to have lectured on "Mine Costs' Accounts," had not arrived on the scene, Mr. C. V. Corless, '02, came to the rescue and delivered a very clear and comprehensive paper on the "Coal Mines of Fernie." Mr. Corless had some excellent photographs of the mines and surface plant, which were shown in the lantern, and the whole paper was very entertaining as well as instructive.

After the paper the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Hon. President—Dr. Harrington.
President—Mr. C. V. Corless.
Vice President—Mr. W. G. McBride.
Secretary-Treasurer—Mr. R. Musgrave.
Second Year Representative—Mr. Chambers.

DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY.

The subject for debate at the meeting of this Society on Monday, Feb. 4, was: Resolved, That municipal action should be taken to prevent the erection of ugly houses in the residential part of the city.

The debaters were as follows:

Affirmative:	Negative:
Miss Bennett, 1901.	Miss Lundie, 1903.
" Simpson, 1904.	" Irving, 1902.

At the close of the debate a vote of the meeting was taken, which decided in favour of the negative.

Miss Oakeley then offered some suggestions for improvement in the debates, and also made some very interesting remarks on the subject of discussion, after which the meeting was adjourned.

On Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 5 p.m., the Delta Sigma Society had much pleasure in listening to an address by one of the first graduates of our College, Miss Hunter, B.A. Miss Hunter reviewed in a most interesting manner the history of education in the past half-century, dealing more especially with the higher education of women and the early days of Donalda Students in McGill.

Miss Hunter was followed by Miss Clogg, '03, who described the changes which had taken place in half a century in the Royal Victoria College from the standpoint of 1950. Although some of the reforms appear to us rather alarming, there seems to be some possibility of their fulfillment if a few of the present tendencies are developed.

A vote of thanks was tendered Miss Hunter for her kindness in preparing such an interesting talk for the Society. The meeting was then adjourned.

Y. W. C. A.

The Monthly Missionary Meeting of the Y.W.C.A. was held on Wednesday, Feb. 6. The meeting was conducted by Miss Day, who read a paper on the situation in China.

Class Reports.

ARTS.

1901.

Members of the year are reminded to call at Notman's as soon as possible.

Messrs. Harper, McDonald, McMurtry and Scrimger have been appointed from Arts to act on the Class Day committee.

The rink management deserve the thanks of the members for the good ice furnished this year on the skating rink.

Big Chief Rain-in-the-Face is growing giddy in his old age. And the band played,—"When you and I were young, Maggie."

We are glad to say that Mr. Jacob Dewitt is returning after a severe attack of typhoid; we have missed Jacob's sunny smile for some weeks.

1903.

The Annual Sophomore dinner came off Wednesday, the 13th, and, needless to say, was a huge success. In fact, it was simply out of sight. More than three-quarters of the class were present, and we all united in doing justice to the excellent menu provided. Her Majesty's Café is certainly an ideal place for a dinner. There is not room here to print the ménu, but those interested in it may get full particulars from Parkins.

During the intervals of eating, Errol, Edgar, Jonsing and Mack. favoured us with some startling productions in the way of songs. (They say Mack. was feeling pretty good after that match with the Third Year), while Hanington, Dunlopus and the Loymansymissta let themselves loose on the piano.

As soon as we had all finished (except of course

Fripp and Joseph and one or two others, who were just starting on their third help of pudding), President Parkins started the toasts. In reply to that of our King and Empire, Johnson made a very eloquent speech, in which he referred to the grief of the Empire at the loss of our noble Queen, and said that Edward the Seventh, now assumed the reigns of government, encouraged by the intelligent devotion of the whole Empire, a constitutional government, a prosperous and contented people and a flag respected by every nation.

Errol, in responding to "Our Contingents," said that the worst "throw-down" he ever got in his life was the time he tried to enlist in the 2nd contingent and only succeeded in getting the "icy nit."

In proposing the toast to our "Alma Mater," MacMorran told us what a swell place the Faculty of Arts was if we only knew it, and said he saw himself, 10 years from now, taking the twins out for a walk on Sunday afternoon, and wondering what on earth he had to kick at when he was at McGill.

Couture in proposing "Our Guest" proceeded to tell them that '03 was the whole cheese, no less, and he hoped all future classes would follow diligently in our foot-steps. In reply Freddy Tees said he had no doubt we were all right, but that Arts had deteriorated sadly since his time, when the Donaldas used to let down home-made candy into the old chemistry room from the open windows. Crothers, in the Third Year, made one of the best speeches of the evening, introducing several Latin quotations and ending up with the Class yell. McCallum fittingly replied in a few modest words for the Freshman Class.

Next followed Parkins with an eloquent tribute to the "Ladies," in which he completely outshone himself.

"Future Fire Escapes" was proposed and replied to by Messrs. Troop and Davidson, the speech of the latter being one of the hits of the evening. Next came "Future Switchmen," answered by Gnaedinger and Harris. They both got rather in the "Toils," but, as it was now getting late, this was not much noticed.

The last toast was "Future Saw-bones," to be answered by Messrs. Holman and Sutherland. Johnson certainly made a bad "beef," when he put down Sutherland for the last speech, for when the time arrived the latter gentleman was quite "hors de combat." Mr. Cameron, however, kindly took his place, and treated us to a most stirring effusion.

Some more speeches were made about something after this by Healy and Bovey, and they say Parkins had another go, and then..... why then we seem to have gone home.

It was without doubt a corking fine dinner, and the utmost praise is due to Johnson, who arranged the whole shooting-match.

Hockey. '03, 5; '02, 0.
Freshman-Sophomore debate. Won by '03.
Oh, I dunno.

1904.

Our representative reports a most cordial reception and a noble entertainment at the Sophomore dinner. Our sense of what is proper and due to our dignity is much gratified by this, and so long as the men of '03 maintain this respectful and gentlemanly demeanour we shall always have for them the warmest sympathy and the friendliest feelings.

Ory, Ory, my boy, have you weighed yourself lately, and, if so, what's the diff.

"Nubo," when a woman marries a man takes the dative—the dative of disadvantage, according to one professor (?).

On Thursday evening a most enjoyable evening was spent. For particulars see next OUTLOOK.

Professor (roll-call)—Smith.
Smith—Here, sir!
Professor—Jones.
Smith—Here, sir!

OUR REPORTER.

As pen in hand and hand in hair
He sits with eyes in fixed glare;
In truth, he's in a sorry plight,
For his report he tries to write.

But now a smile is on his face,
His pen flies on with rapid pace,
Some luckless wight maligned has been
By "Our Reporter's" satire keen.

—GORDON BROWN.

There is no use attempting to conceal the name, murder will out, besides the youthful poet would probably not appreciate the kindness. It is unnecessary to criticize the poem, for even the most unintelligent man can find enough faults, imperfections and obvious absurdities for himself.

It gives me great pleasure to present to the College world the news of another Freshman victory. Last week the High School were beaten in hockey by our team, and a score of about 17 to 2, more or less, was made.

Congratulations are due to the Sophomores for having overcome such debaters as represented the Year last Friday. Although they did not win, McCallum, Archibald and Rose did most excellent work.

Professor—"That is an idea long ago exploded" (much laughter).
Professor—"Oh, I didn't mean literally, you know" (most laughter).
This is rather a slack sort of a joke.

Professor—"In Germany now each professor has a student to look after him." He arranges his clothes, brushes his hair, sees that he washes his face and tells him when his necktie is chasing itself.

Mr. Walter Molson, a Freshman, has been elected by a large majority as (1) the Arts representative to the University A. A. and (2) Treasurer of the same. Many persons have had the meanness to assert that his election was due to a Freshmen machine at the meetings. This is surely without any foundation. It was because he was undoubtedly the best man, the man of the most ability, the best

ber of good men left, and with a little practice we will doubtless have better luck next time.

REVUE LEGALE.

Since the last lecture in Constitutional Law we have seriously considered the advisability of barricading the study of our worthy Dean against the possible advent of Mrs. Carrie Nation. It is entirely superfluous to add that we fully endorse his views on the Scott Act.

Prof.—"I must apologize for being late, gentlemen."

Chorus—"Not at all, sir, not at all. Better late than early."

"The regulations as to the names of ships are extremely simple. The name must be in red on a white ground, in yellow on a black ground, in black on a green ground, in green on a blue ground, or in yellow on a red ground. On no account may the name be in red on a green ground."

"Is Mr. L-s-r ill?"

"No, sir, he is sick." Grippe or Influenza?

Professor—"To illustrate this point I may say that Justinian quotes a case of a man who owned a burying ground that was surrounded completely by other people's property—one of his neighbours was made to give him a way to it."

Student—"Was that man a doctor, sir?"

Did you see the game? We did lick Arts. Seven to two gives a good idea of the game. Arts played a plucky uphill game, but they were not in it with the superior combination work of Law. B-q-r proved his fitness for the position of Captain. Our victory was due, in no small measure, to his untiring energy and brilliant work. M-g-r, who managed the team, deserves a word of praise. His choice of men was excellent, and the way in which he brought them on to the ice at the proper hour could be copied with advantage by many less pretentious teams. Our goalkeepers were impassible. Where in the University can you find two other such goalkeepers as the Nucleus and M b-r? S-u-e played a steady game at point, while W-u-d, W-s-r and C-p-l were out of sight on the forward line. In truth, it was a noble victory (for us).

Query—"Does the great American people ever observe the rules of International Law?"

When the community is dissolved and there is one child left the husband remains the registered owner of that child. Moreover, even if the marriage contract has not been registered the father yet remains owner of the child—Simpson's case to the contrary—it being an unholy decision. The heirs of the wife are bound to warrant the husband against eviction whether the wife's death was caused by scarlet fever or any other well-known cause of eviction. So that, on the whole, the wife is in a worse position than the husband in spite of the fact that he must pay the necessary funeral expenses.

"I know that you are honest, therefore I deal with you. The reason is because I know that if you do not happen to be honest I can have you arrested for dishonesty." Simple! Eh, what?

"No one who is in debt is entitled to be Liberal." Ergo, a fair conclusion, all who are in debt are Conservatives or Preservatives as our friend of the "Sieve" says.

DONALDAS.

1901.

Those dreadful exams. are now separated from "us miserable ones" by only five short weeks. The fact has been vividly brought before us by the ordeal of having our pictures taken for the Arts' group. Hopeful '01's are flocking to the photographers, putting on smiles of various hues as if they were becoming, and donning those gorgeous hoods as if it were their right. May none of us find that we have built our house upon the sand, and feel obliged to call in all those five dozen B.A. pictures after exams.

By changing the hour of that Reformation lecture three times a week regularly we hope to get in several dozen extra lectures in the course of the session, for all of which we are very thankful.

Any letters for Donaldas '01, during the month of *May*, will be gladly received at our new address, McGill Normal School, Belmont street, City. Don't forget to put on the B.A.

1902.

Although Donaldas 1902 have not lately been "put in" the OUTLOOK, let no one imagine from this that the illustrious Year have been so deeply plunged in study as to be lost to the frivolous world. On Saturday last, in the afternoon, while hockey raged wildly on one side of the snow-bank on the campus, on the other side the above-mentioned maidens strove to forget their days of toil, while they cultivated an appetite for their annual "Class Tea." The ice was so good and the company so pleasant that not even the prospect of hot cocoa and sandwiches at the R. V. C. could overcome some regret at leaving the scene at five o'clock; all regret vanished, however, at the sight of the tea-table, prettily decorated in white and green. As usual in the '02 gatherings, conversation was not lacking, and many were the mysterious plans laid for the time when we shall be grave seniors (Query—Shall we ever be seniors, and, if so, shall we be grave ones?)

1903.

A Latin oration of classical excellence was delivered in the R. V. C. library on Friday afternoon, followed by the musical (?) rendering of one of Horace's odes.

The Sophomores are at present occupied with arrangements for the Annual "Class Shine." It seems to us that few events in the College Year are of greater importance than these merry and informal gatherings. They are peculiarly powerful in keeping up a sense of unity in each of the Years.

Now that the honor courses give opportunity for so much variety of choice and we are in consequence likely to be a good deal divided by the necessity of taking our lectures in several buildings, it becomes more than ever important to do all we can to keep up the College spirit. We would plead especially for a unity of interest between the first and second Years. Give us your hand, Freshmen ; let us be conscious that we are all pulling together.

One of our honour graduates in Mathematics has handed us the following contribution, of which he accuses an Honour grad. of 'Varsity, now well and favorably known in McGill, of being the author :

BOARDING-HOUSE GEOMETRY.

DEFINITION AND AXIOMS.

All boarding-houses are the same boarding-houses.

Boarders in the same boarding-house and on the same flat are equal to one another.

A single room is that which has no parts and no magnitude.

The landlady of a boarding-house is a parallelogram, that is, an oblong, angular figure, which cannot be described, but which is equal to anything.

A wrangle is the disclination of two boarders to each other, that meet together, but are not on the same floor.

All the other rooms being taken, a single room is said to be a double room.

POSTULATES AND PROPOSITIONS.

A pie may be produced any number of times. The landlady can be reduced to her lowest terms by a series of propositions. A bee line may be made from any boarding-house to any other boarding-house. The clothes of a boarding house bed, though produced ever so far both ways, will not meet. Any two meals at a boarding-house are together less than one square meal. If from the opposite ends of a boarding-house, a line be drawn, passing through all the rooms in turn, then the hot-water pipe which warms the boarders will lie within that line. On the same bill and on the same side of it there should not be two charges for the same thing.

If there are two boarders on the same floor, and and the amount of side of one be equal to the amount of side of the other, each to each, and the wrangle between one boarder and the landlady be equal to the wrangle between the landlady and the other, then shall the weekly bills of the two boarders be equal also, each to each. For, if not, let one bill be the greater, then the other bill is less than it might have been, which is absurd.

A TRUE STORY WITH A MORAL.

One Friday night an overworked Fourth Year man felt he needed a night off and decided to go to the theatre.

Accordingly about 5 o'clock he started to quench a week's thirst. This proved to be a big undertaking, for, although he did his best to drown it, his thirst lasted through dinner and the first two *entr'actes*.

He was not drunk—oh, no !—he never is, but during the last act he fell in love with an ancient upholstered beauty, who was frisking about youthfully in the back row, and decided to work "the little side door" act afterwards. But alas ! one of Montreal's finest was there on guard. Undismayed he turned to one of his friends, "say, old man, can you lend me a quarter?"

"Would 50 cents do?" asked his friend, slipping a *penny* into his hand.

Back he rolled to the policeman.

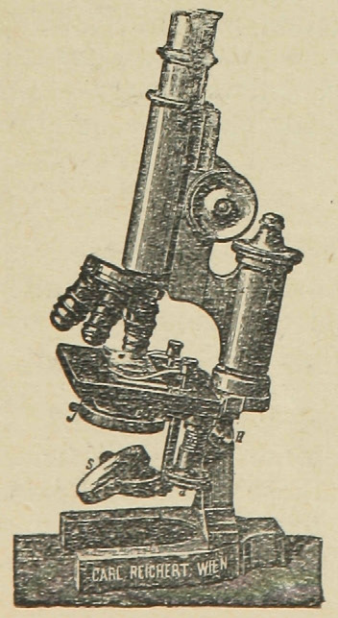
"Well, sergeant Macdonald, many a good turn you've done me and many a bad fix you've helped me out of. I love her and she loves me—you understand."

"All right, B-b, you always were generous to your friends," replied the sergeant pocketing the coin with an knowing wink and a joyful smile.

* * * * *

Our overworked friend goes no more to the theatre. When he sees a policeman in the distance he runs down a side street and makes for the Y. M. C. A., where he spends his evenings in safety.

Moral—Drink Dowe's ale.



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LONDON IN JANUARY, 1801.

What the Dawn of Last Century Saw.

When at the first stroke of twelve on the night of December 31, 1800, the night watchman in Doughty Street, and many another street in London, roused himself from his slumbers, and, seizing his horn lantern, sallied out to announce to such of the world as were not already asleep that it was "twelve o'clock and a fine night," he was, perhaps unconsciously, announcing the birth of a century more wonderful than any the world had yet seen.

He was a strange figure, the "policeman" of a hundred years ago, with his coat of many capes, his breeches and gaiters, his stout cudgel and his enormous lantern, nightly lit, to an accompaniment of strong language, with flint and steel and tinder.

His chief anxiety was to doze as comfortably as possible in his box, consistent with being awake to chronicle each hour and the state of the weather, and to keep an eye on any roystering young blades returning home from Drury Lane or Covent Garden who might wish to play a practical joke on him.

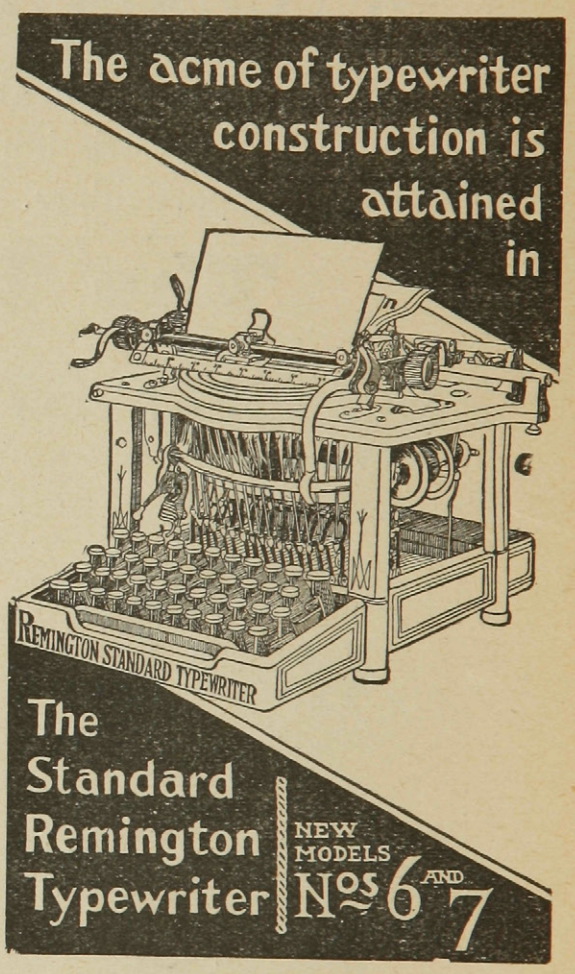
The London of those days was vastly different from the London of to-day. The streets were roughly paved with cobbles, and at night were lit at long intervals by feebly-flickering oil-lamps which a gust of wind might at any time blow out. It is little wonder that in the hours of darkness they were given over to footpads and housebreakers, and that no honest man could venture far alone.

In winter evenings pleasure-seekers resorted to one or other of the eight theatres, ranging from Sadler's Wells in the north to the Royal Circus in the south; to the many coffee-houses, where they could discuss the latest news with their cronies; or to taverns and other low places of questionable resort.

In summer-time they would sally out to the tea-gardens, which then formed a fringe round London; or to the more fashionable resorts of Vauxhall and Ranelagh. For lovers of sport there was the morbid attraction of bull-baiting, when a score or so of dogs would torture a staked bull to a frenzy of rage or terror; and cock-fighting was the favorite sport even of princes.

Public executions, which were then of almost daily occurrence, drew thousands of spectators to watch the death-throes of men and women who paid with their life for stealing a pair of stockings or a few pounds of sugar. On one day in January, 1801, twelve persons were executed for offences the gravest of which was burglary, and which include the stealing of a sirloin and a tablecloth.

For other offences men were flogged at the cart-tail through miles of London streets to the jeering and laughter of following crowds, or were placed in pillories to be the target, for hours, of every imaginable kind of filth that idle and cruel passers-by chose to fling at them. With such recreations as these, to which were added prize-fights and all the riotous fun and revelry of frequent fairs at Smithfield and elsewhere, the Londoner of a century ago had his share of excitements, however questionable.



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In those days papers were few and dear. When sixpence was charged for a copy of a morning newspaper it is not surprising that the total circula- of the six leading London papers, including the "Times," "Morning Post," "Morning Chronicle" and "Morning Advertiser," rarely reached 15,000 copies a day.

Railways were, of course, unknown, for it was only in this year (1801) that the first Act was passed for the construction of a mineral line, six miles long, from Wandsworth to Croydon. The stage-coaches which rattled daily into London to the music of hundreds of horns rarely averaged more than five miles an hour, and it was considered a marvellous feat when the mails were carried from London to Bath in seventeen hours, a journey which is now accomplished daily in a trifle over two hours.

All the chief avenues to London were infested with highwaymen, and, in spite of armed guards and passengers, coaches were stopped and plundered every week. Rowland Hill was then a sickly child of five in his nursery at Kidderminster, and the penny post was not even a dream of the future. Stamps and envelopes were unknown, and the postman who delivered a letter collected the charge for it, ranging from a shilling upwards.

Provisions were at famine prices; wheat was £5 13s a quarter and sugar 75s a hundredweight, while beef and mutton were from 1s 3d to 1s 8d a pound. Wages had fallen almost to vanishing point, and roiting and discontent were everywhere. Religion was stagnant, and it was ostracism, if not actually a crime, to be a Dissenter. Great Britain was waging war single-handed against all the might of Napoleon; press-gangs were prowling everywhere ready to seize the unguarded "landsmen" and carry him off to the wars; waggons lumbered into London with the spoil of ships; and there were sufficient French prisoners of war in England to people a small town.—Tit-Bits.

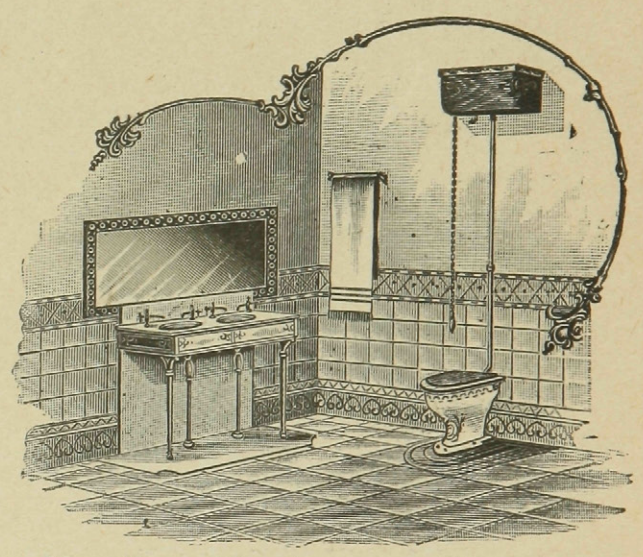
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" "	19th	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	" " 8th
" "	26th	LAKE MEGANTIC.....	" " 15th
" March	5th	LAKE SUPERIOR	" " 22th
" "	12th	LAKE ONTARIO.....	" " 29th
" "	19th	*MONTFORT.....	" April 5th
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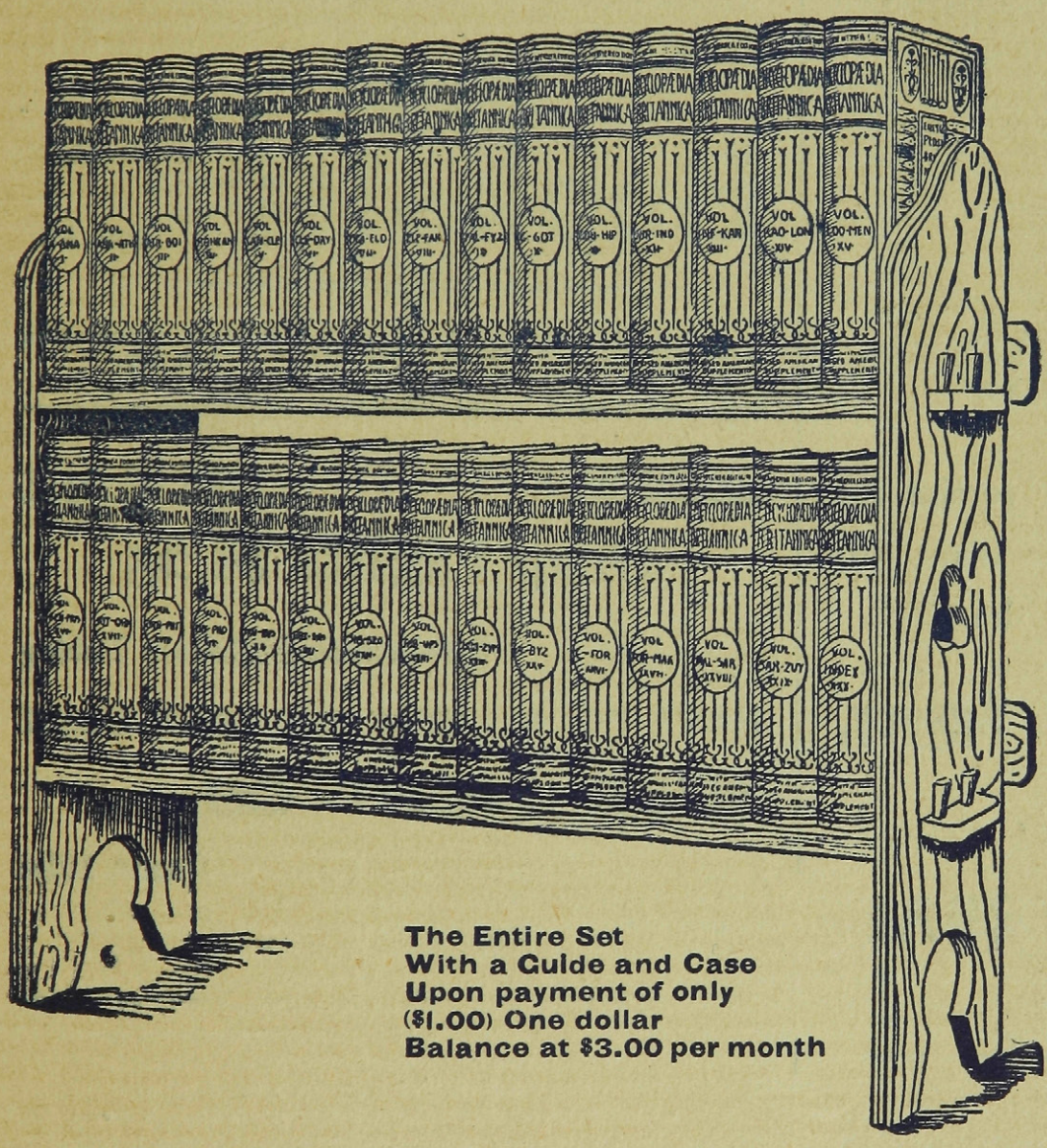
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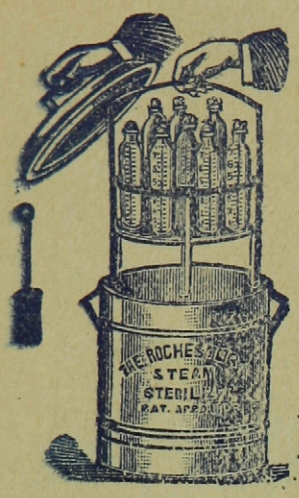
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